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CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> e mojsov svetlana/au

E1	5	MOJSOV LEONID P/AU
E2	120	MOJSOV S/AU
E3	46 -->	MOJSOV SVETLANA/AU
E4	1	MOJSOVA M/AU
E5	2	MOJSOVIC D/AU
E6	2	MOJSOVSKI A/AU
E7	1	MOJSZEJEV N A/AU
E8	2	MOJTA K/AU
E9	3	MOJTABA M/AU
E10	1	MOJTABA MOHAMMADI/AU
E11	1	MOJTABA SHAMSIPUR/AU
E12	1	MOJTABA ZAIFNEJAD/AU

=> s e2-e3

L1 166 ("MOJSOV S"/AU OR "MOJSOV SVETLANA"/AU)

=> s l1 and (glucagon or glp)

L2 120 L1 AND (GLUCAGON OR GLP)

=> s 12 and (analog? or analogue or derivativ?)
L3 36 L2 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)

=> dup rem 13
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
L4 17 DUP REM L3 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-17

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL
AN 2001:202771 USPATFULL
TI Receptor for peptide hormones involving in energy homeostasis
IN **Mojsov, Svetlana**, New York, NY, United States
Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6316596 B1 20011113
AI US 1998-208394 19981209 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-76651, filed on 12 May 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 5882899 Division of Ser. No. US 1995-538816, filed on 3 Oct 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5831051, issued on 3 Nov 1998 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP Klauber & Jackson
CLMN Number of Claims: 14
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1707
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas, stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP receptor.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL
AN 1999:33806 USPATFULL
TI Receptor for peptide hormones involved in energy homeostasis, and method and compositions for use thereof
IN **Mojsov, Svetlana**, New York, NY, United States
Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S.

corporation)
PI US 5882899 19990316
AI US 1998-76651 19980512
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1995-538816, filed on 3 Oct 1995 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: McGarry, Sean
LREP Klauber & Jackson
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1965

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor,
and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or
R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase
activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide
(VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological
effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar
affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction
pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are
also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as
pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the
liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas,
stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP
R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and
the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of
the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human
peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest
distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects
of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and
skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis
peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP
receptor.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 17 MEDLINE
AN 1999402981 MEDLINE
DN 99402981 PubMed ID: 10471837
TI Functional studies of a **glucagon** receptor isolated from frog
Rana tigrina rugulosa: implications on the molecular evolution of
glucagon receptors in vertebrates.
AU Ngan E S; Chow L S; Tse D L; Du X; Wei Y; **Mojsov S**; Chow B K
CS Department of Zoology, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong,
China.
SO FEBS LETTERS, (1999 Sep 3) 457 (3) 499-504.
Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
CY Netherlands
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 199910
ED Entered STN: 19991026
Last Updated on STN: 19991026
Entered Medline: 19991012
AB In this report, the first amphibian **glucagon** receptor (GluR)
cDNA was characterized from the liver of the frog Rana tigrina rugulosa.
Functional expression of the frog GluR in CHO and COS-7 cells showed a
high specificity of the receptor towards human **glucagon** with an
EC(50) value of 0.8+/-0.5 nM. The binding of radioiodinated human
glucagon to GluR was displaced in a dose-dependent manner only

with human **glucagon** and its antagonist (des-His(1)-[Nle(9)-Ala(11)-Ala(16)]) with IC(50) values of 12.0+/-3.0 and 7.8+/-1.0 nM, respectively. The frog GluR did not display any affinity towards fish and human **GLP-1s**, and towards **glucagon** peptides derived from two species of teleost fishes (goldfish, zebrafish). These fish glucagons contain substitutions in several key residues that were previously shown to be critical for the binding of human **glucagon** to its receptor. By RT-PCR, mRNA transcripts of frog GluR were located in the liver, brain, small intestine and colon. These results demonstrate a conservation of the functional characteristics of the GluRs in frog and mammalian species and provide a framework for a better understanding of the molecular evolution of the GluR and its physiological function in vertebrates.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPATFULL
 AN 1998:135192 USPATFULL
 TI Receptor for peptide hormones involved in energy homeostasis, and method and compositions for use thereof
 IN **Mojsov, Svetlana**, New York, NY, United States
 Wei, Yang, New York, NY, United States
 PA The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5831051 19981103
 AI US 1995-538816 19951003 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-437466, filed on 9 May 1995, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Degen, Nancy; Assistant Examiner: McGarry, Sean
 LREP Klauber & Jackson
 CLMN Number of Claims: 20
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1949

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and in particular, a second common PACAP/VIP receptor (PACAP/VIP R-2 or R-2B) cDNA expressed in human adipocytes. Pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide (PACAP) and vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) are two structurally related peptides with multiple physiological effects. The present receptor recognizes PACAP-38 and VIP with similar affinity and is coupled to the cAMP-mediated signal transduction pathway. Transcripts of the second common PACAP/VIP R-2 receptor are also found in human brain and in a number of peripheral tissues, such as pancreas, muscle, heart, lung, kidney, stomach and at low levels in the liver, while transcripts of PACAP/VIP R-2B are not found in pancreas, stomach or kidney. Comparison of the tissue distribution of PACAP/VIP R-2 to that of the other two types of PACAP receptors (PACAP-Type 1 and the other common PACAP/VIP R-1) by RNase protection shows that each of the three PACAP receptors is expressed in a unique set of human peripheral tissues. However, PACAP/VIP R-2 is receptor with broadest distribution in human tissues. Thus, some of the physiological effects of PACAP-38 and VIP in peripheral tissues, especially in pancreas and skeletal muscle, could be mediated through the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, and particularly the second common PACAP/VIP receptor.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
 1
 AN 1999:76809 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199900076809
 TI **Glucagon**-like peptide-I activates the adenylyl cyclase system in

rockfish enterocytes and brain membranes.

AU Mommsen, Thomas P. (1); **Mojsov, Svetlana**

CS (1) Dep. Biochem. Microbiol., Univ. Victoria, P.O. Box 3055, MS 7077, Victoria, BC V8W 3P6 Canada

SO Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology B, (Sept., 1998) Vol. 121, No. 1, pp. 49-56.
ISSN: 0305-0491.

DT Article

LA English

AB **Glucagon**-like peptide (**GLP**) exerts important physiological functions in fish liver, but extrahepatic sites of action and physiological roles have been largely ignored. We show here that **GLP** activates adenylyl cyclase in isolated brain and enterocyte membranes and increases cellular cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) levels in isolated enterocytes of rockfish (*Sebastes caurinus*). Following exposure to synthetic zebrafish **GLP** (zf-**GLP**) (1 nM-1 μ M), a concentration-dependent increase in enterocyte cAMP is noted. The maximum increase in cAMP levels is observed at 1 μ M zf-**GLP**, and represents a 30% increase above control values. Exendin-4, a **GLP** receptor agonist in mammals, elicits a similar concentration-dependent increase in enterocyte cAMP. In contrast, norepinephrine or prostaglandin E1 (at 1 μ M) increased cAMP levels by 2 and 4-fold, respectively. Brain membrane adenylyl cyclase is activated 20-40% by zf-**GLP**, and to a smaller extent by zf-**glucagon**, while exendin-4 is as effective as zf-**GLP** at a dose of 100 nM. These results suggest potential physiological roles of **GLP** in brain and intestine in piscine systems **analogous** to **GLP**-1 functions in these tissues described for mammals.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 2

AN 1996-383697 [38] WPIDS

CR 1991-252609 [34]

DNC C1996-120772

TI New modified **glucagon**-like peptide I fragments - have higher activity than **glucagon** or have improved plasma stability, useful for treating type II diabetes.

DC B04

IN BUCKLEY, D I; HABENER, J F; MALLORY, J B; **MOJSOV, S**

PA (BUCK-I) BUCKLEY D I; (HABE-I) HABENER J F; (MALL-I) MALLORY J B; (MOJS-I) **MOJSOV S**

CYC 1

PI US 5545618 A 19960813 (199638)* 16p

ADT US 5545618 A CIP of US 1990-468736 19900124, Cont of US 1991-762768 19910920, US 1993-165516 19931210

PRAI US 1991-762768 19910920; US 1990-468736 19900124; US 1993-165516 19931210

AB US 5545618 A UPAB: 19960924
The following modified **glucagon**-like peptide I (**GLP**-1) fragments and their C-terminal amides and labelled derivs. are new, where **GLP**-1(7-37) is of formula HAEGTFTSDV SSYLEGQAAK EFWALVKGRG and asterisks denote D-amino acids: (1) **GLP**-1(7-34), **GLP**-1(7-35), **GLP**-1(7-36) and **GLP**-1(7-37) with at least one of the following modifications: (a) substitution of a neutral L- or D-amino acid, R, R* or K* for K-26 and/or K-34; (b) substitution of a neutral L- or D-amino acid, K, K* or R* for R-36; (c) substitution of an oxidn.-resistant L- or D-amino acid for W-31; (d) substitution of Y for V-16, K for S-18, D for E-21, S for G-22, R for Q-23, R for A-24 and/or Q for K-26; (e) substitution of an alternative small neutral L- or D-amino acid for A-8; (f) substitution of an alternative acidic or neutral L- or D-amino acid for E-9; (g) substitution of an alternative neutral L- or D-amino acid for G-10; (h) substitution of an alternative acidic L- or D-amino acid for D-15; (i) substitution of an alternative neutral L- or

D-amino acid or D-histidine (opt. N-alkylated or N-acylated) for H-7; (2) **GLP-1(7-34)**, **GLP-1(7-35)**, **GLP-1(7-36)** and **GLP-1(7-37)** with at least one of the following modifications: (a) substitution of a neutral or acidic D-amino acid or H* for H-7 (b) substitution of a D-amino acid for A-8; (c) substitution of a N-(1-6C) acylated or N-(1-6C) alkylated form of histidine or an alternative amino acid for H-7.

USE - The **GLP-1 analogues** are useful for stimulating insulin release from pancreatic islet cells, esp. in the treatment of type II diabetes at doses of 1 pg/kg to 1 mg/kg.

ADVANTAGE - Peptides of type (1) have higher activity than **glucagon** and peptides of type (2) have better resistance to degradation in plasma than **GLP-1(7-37)**.

Dwg.0/4

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
3
AN 1993:73113 BIOSIS
DN PREV199395037613
TI Structural requirements for biological activity of **glucagon-like peptide-I**.
AU **Mojsov, Svetlana**
CS Rockefeller Univ., 1230 York Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021-6399 USA
SO International Journal of Peptide & Protein Research, (1992) Vol. 40, No. 3-4, pp. 333-343.
ISSN: 0367-8377.
DT Article
LA English
AB **Glucagon-like peptide-I (GLP-I)** is encoded together with **glucagon** by the **glucagon** gene and is related in its structure to the **glucagon-secretin** family of peptides. Three of the predicted forms of the peptide, a 37-residue long **GLP-I(1-37)**, a 31-residue **GLP-I(7-37)** and a 30-residue **GLP-I(7-36)amide** as well as three **analogs** des (Gly-37, Agr-36) **GLP-I(7-37)**, des (Gly-37, Arg-36) **GLP-I(7-37)** and des (His-7) **GLP-I(7-37)** were synthesized by the stepwise solid phase method. These synthetic peptides were used to define the structural domains required for the binding of **GLP-I** to the pancreatic beta cell. The competitive binding experiments showed that both the amino acid carboxyl terminal domains of the molecule contribute to **GLP-I** binding. In these experiments **glucagon**, another peptide that stimulates insulin secretion, was a weak full agonist of **GLP-I** binding. Results from these studies provide further characterization of the physiological role of this new peptide.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 17 WPIDS (C) 2002 THOMSON DERWENT DUPLICATE 4
AN 1991-252609 [34] WPIDS
CR 1996-383697 [38]
DNC C1991-109748
TI New **glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) analogues**
- have increased insulin-stimulating activity and/or resistance to degradation in vivo.
DC B04
IN BUCKLEY, D I; HABENER, J F; MALLORY, J B; **MOJSOV, S**
PA (BUCK-I) BUCKLEY D I; (HABE-I) HABENER J F; (MALL-I) MALLORY J B; (MOJS-I) **MOJSOV S**
CYC 17
PI WO 9111457 A 19910808 (199134)*
RW: BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
W: CA JP US
EP 512042 A1 19921111 (199246) EN 45p
R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

JP 05506427 W 19930922 (199343) 16p
 EP 512042 A4 19930217 (199525)
 EP 512042 B1 19980408 (199818) EN 22p
 R: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE
 DE 69129226 E 19980514 (199825)
 ES 2113879 T3 19980516 (199826)
 JP 2001151798 A 20010605 (200138) 23p
 JP 3262329 B2 20020304 (200219) 18p
 ADT EP 512042 A1 EP 1991-903738 19910124, WO 1991-US500.19910124; JP 05506427
 W JP 1991-503618 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124; EP 512042 A4 EP
 1991-903738 ; EP 512042 B1 EP 1991-903738 19910124, WO 1991-US500
 19910124; DE 69129226 E DE 1991-629226 19910124, EP 1991-903738 19910124,
 WO 1991-US500 19910124; ES 2113879 T3 EP 1991-903738 19910124; JP
 2001151798 A Div ex JP 1991-503618 19910124, JP 2000-311202 19910124; JP
 3262329 B2 JP 1991-503618 19910124, WO 1991-US500 19910124
 FDT EP 512042 A1 Based on WO 9111457; JP 05506427 W Based on WO 9111457; EP
 512042 B1 Based on WO 9111457; DE 69129226 E Based on EP 512042, Based on
 WO 9111457; ES 2113879 T3 Based on EP 512042; JP 3262329 B2 Previous Publ.
 JP 05506427, Based on WO 9111457
 PRAI US 1990-468736 19900124
 AB WO 9111457 A UPAB: 20020321

New peptides for treating type II diabetes, which are more potent than
glucagon in stimulating insulin release from islet cells, consist
 of **GLP-1** (7-34), **GLP-1** (7-365), **GLP-1** (7-36)
 or **GLP-1** (7-37) or their C-terminal amide **derivatives**.
 The peptides have not less than 1 of the following modifications: (a)
 substn of a neutral AA, Arg or D-Lys for Lys-26 and/or Lys-34 and/or a
 neutral AA, Lys or D-Arg for Arg-36; (b) substn of at least one of; Y for
 V-16, K for S-18, D for E-21, S for G-22, R for Q-23, R for A24 and Q for
 K-26; (c) substitution of an oxidn-resistant AA for Trp-31; (d)
 substitution of at least 1 of: a small neutral AA for A-B, an acidic or
 neutral AA for E-9, a neutral AA for G-10 and an acidic AA for D-15; (e)
 substitution of a neutral AA or D or micro-acrylated or alkylated His for
 His-7. For (a), (c), (d) and (e) the substd AAs are opt. D-configuration
 and AA-7 may be N-acylated or N-alkylated. Specific peptides include
 (Y)7-**GLP-1** (7-37) and (N-isopropyl (-H) **GLP-1** (7-37).
 Peptides having enhanced resistance to degradation in plasma are also
 claimed having the same basis but having not less than 1 of the following
 modifications: (a) substitution of a D-neutral or acidic AA or D-His for
 His-7; (b) substitution of a D-AA for Ala-8 and (c) substitution of an
 N-(1-6C) acylated or N(1-6C) alkylated AA or His for His-7.
 USE/ADVANTAGE - Treatment of Type II diabetes (claimed). The
 modifications improve insulin stimulating properties and/or resistance to
 degradation of **Glucagon**-like Peptide 1 with respect to the
 wildtype. Dose is e.g. 1 pg - 1 mg/Kg body weight. @ (45pp Dwg.No.0/4)@

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 17 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5
 AN 91243881 MEDLINE
 DN 91243881 PubMed ID: 1645298
 TI Absence of insulinotropic **glucagon**-like peptide-I(7-37)
 receptors on isolated rat liver hepatocytes.
 AU Blackmore P F; **Mojsov S**; Exton J H; Habener J F
 CS Department of Pharmacology, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Norfolk
 23501.
 NC DK30834 (NIDDK)
 SO FEBS LETTERS, (1991 May 20) 283 (1) 7-10.
 Journal code: 0155157. ISSN: 0014-5793.
 CY Netherlands
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LA English
 FS Priority Journals
 EM 199107

ED Entered STN: 19910719
 Last Updated on STN: 19970203
 Entered Medline: 19910702

AB The effects of **glucagon** and the **glucagon-like peptide GLP-1(7-37)** were compared in rat liver hepatocytes. **Glucagon** elevated cAMP, elevated intracellular free calcium ([Ca²⁺]_i), activated phosphorylase and stimulated gluconeogenesis, whereas **GLP-1(7-37)** was without effect on any of these parameters. **GLP-1(7-37)** did not block any of the actions of **glucagon**. The **glucagon analog**, des His¹[Glu⁹] **glucagon** amide, was a partial agonist in liver, but also was an effective antagonist of **glucagon** actions in liver but not those of **GLP-1(7-37)** in islet B cells. It was concluded that in the rat, **GLP-1(7-37)** is a potent insulin secretagogue [1] but is without effect on liver.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
 6

AN 1990:238134 BIOSIS
 DN BA89:125087
 TI **GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE-I ANALOGS EFFECTS ON INSULIN SECRETION AND AMP FORMATION.**
 AU GEFEL D; HENDRICK G K; **MOJSOV S**; HABENER J; WEIR G C
 CS JOSLIN DIABETES CENTER, ONE JOSLIN PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.
 SO ENDOCRINOLOGY, (1990) 126 (4), 2164-2168.
 CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

FS BA; OLD
 LA English

AB **Glucagon-like peptide 1-(7-37) [GLP-I-(7-37)]** is a 31-amino acid hormone which may have an important role in the regulation of insulin secretion. It is processed from preproglucagon and found in the pancreas, brain, and, in highest quantity, intestine. In previous studies we found that **GLP-1-(7-37)** is a potent insulin secretagogue, and its effect was indistinguishable from that of **GLP-I-(7-36)** amide at concentrations of 10⁻¹¹ M. Herein we report insulinotropic effects of additional **GLP-I analogs**. **GLP-I-(7-34)** had no stimulatory effect on insulin release at 10⁻¹⁰ M, but had a partial effect at 10⁻⁹ M and was as active as **GLP-I-(7-37)** at 10⁻⁸ M. **GLP-I-(7-33)** had no effect at any concentration tested. **GLP-I-(8-37)** caused no significant effect on insulin release at 10⁻⁹ and 10⁻⁸ M, but did have an effect at the high concentration of 10⁻⁷ M. Similar results were found with cAMP formation in the .beta.TC1 line. In this system **GLP-I-(7-34)** was less potent than **GLP-I-(7-37)** at a concentration of 5 .times. 10⁻⁹ M. **GLP-I-(7-33)** had only about 0.1% the potency of **GLP-I-(7-37)**; thus, there is good agreement between cAMP formation in the .beta.-cell line and insulin secretion from the perfused pancreas experiments. We conclude that histidine in the 7 position in the N-terminus of **GLP-I-(7-37)** is crucial for cAMP formation and insulin secretion, and that removal of the last three C-terminus residues of **GLP-I-(7-37)** results in only partial loss of activity; the residue in the 34 position is, however, essential for the insulinotropic action.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
 7

AN 1989:201595 BIOSIS
 DN BA87:102499
 TI **GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE I 7-37 ACTIONS ON ENDOCRINE PANCREAS.**
 AU WEIR G C; **MOJSOV S**; HENDRICK G K; HABENER J F
 CS JOSLIN DIABETES CENTER, ONE JOSLIN PLACE, BOSTON, MASS. 02215.
 SO DIABETES, (1989) 38 (3), 338-342.
 CODEN: DIAEAZ. ISSN: 0012-1797.

FS BA; OLD
 LA English
 AB Glucagonlike peptide I (7-37) [GLP-I-(7-37)], encoded with **glucagon** and glucagonlike peptide II and intervening peptide II in the rat and human **glucagon** gene, is processed from proglucagon on both pancreas and intestine and is a potent stimulator of insulin secretion. Unequivocal insulin release from the isolated perfused rat pancreas as elicited by a 10-11 M concentration of this peptide, and a weak response is found at 10-12 M. We found that **GLP-I-(7-37)** is .apprx. 100 times more potent than **glucagon** in the stimulation of insulin secretion. Insulin release in response to **GLP-I-(7-37)** is highly dependent on the ambient glucose concentration; no response is detectable at a glucose concentration of 2.8 mM, and at 6.6 and 16.7 mM, insulin release is augmented by 4.7 and 22.8 ng/ml, respectively. The pattern of insulin secretion stimulated by **GLP-I-(7-37)** is biphasic, with an initial spike followed by a plateau of sustained release. The effects on insulin release of **GLP-I-(7-36)** amide, a **GLP-I analogue**, and **GLP-I-(7-37)** at concentrations of 10-11 M were indistinguishable. We also found that **GLP-I-(7-37)** at 10-9 M does not influence **glucagon** secretion and that glucagonlike peptide II and the intervening peptide II, two other peptides encoded by the **glucagon** gene, have no detectable effects on insulin secretion.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1987:433627 CAPLUS
 DN 107:33627
 TI **Glucagon**-like peptide I stimulates insulin gene expression and increases cyclic AMP levels in a rat islet cell line
 AU Drucker, Daniel J.; Philippe, Jacques; **Mojsov, Svetlana**; Chick, William L.; Habener, Joel F.
 CS Lab. Mol. Endocrinol., Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston, MA, 02114, USA
 SO Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A. (1987), 84(10), 3434-8
 CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The effects of **glucagon**-like peptide I (1-37) [**GLP-I-(1-37)**], **GLP-I-(7-37)**, and **GLP-I-(1-36)-NH2** were examd. on cAMP formation, insulin mRNA levels, and insulin release in the RIN 1046-38 cell line derived from a rat islet insulinoma. At high concns. (0.5 .mu.M), all 3 peptides and **glucagon** increased cAMP levels. The GLPs increased the levels of insulin mRNA during 24-h incubations, with the greatest level of stimulation seen with the 31-amino-acid peptide. This peptide also stimulated insulin release from this cell line. After incubation of the RIN 1046-38 **GLP-I-(1-37)**, a small peak of **GLP-I-(7-37)** was detected by HPLC and RIA.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 17 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 87077201 EMBASE
 DN 1987077201
 TI Insulinotropin: **Glucagon**-like peptide I (7-37) co-encoded in the **glucagon** gene is a potent stimulator of insulin release in the perfused rat pancreas.
 AU **Mojsov S.**; Weir G.C.; Habener J.F.
 CS Laboratory of Molecular Endocrinology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA, United States
 SO Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1987) 79/2 (616-619).
 CODEN: JCINAO
 CY United States
 DT Journal
 FS 037 Drug Literature Index

003 Endocrinology

LA English

AB Insulin secretion is controlled by a complex set of factors that include not only glucose but amino acids, catecholamines, and intestinal hormones. We report that a novel **glucagon**-like peptide, co-encoded with **glucagon** in the **glucagon** gene is a potent insulinotropic factor. The **glucagon** gene encodes a proglucagon that contains in its sequence **glucagon** and additional **glucagon**-like peptides (GLPs). These GLPs are liberated from proglucagon in both the pancreas and intestines. **GLP-I** exists in at least two forms: 37 amino acids **GLP-I**(1-37), and 31 amino acids, **GLP-I**(7-37). We studied the effects of synthetic **GLP-I**s on insulin secretion in the isolated perfused rat pancreas. In the presence of 6.6 mM glucose, **GLP-I**(7-37) is a potent stimulator of insulin secretion at concentrations as low as 5×10^{-11} M (3- to 10-fold increases over basal). **GLP-I**(1-37) had no effect on insulin secretion even at concentrations as high as 5×10^{-7} M. The earlier demonstration of specific liberation of **GLP-I**(7-37) in the intestine and pancreas, and the magnitude of the insulinotropic effect at such low concentrations, suggest that **GLP-I**(7-37) participates in the physiological regulation of insulin secretion.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 17 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE
8

AN 1987:298310 BIOSIS

DN BA84:28342

TI SYNTHESIS AND HORMONAL ACTIVITY OF TYROSINE-22 **GLUCAGON** AND
DESHISTIDINE-1-TYROSINE-22 **GLUCAGON**.

AU LU G-S; MOJISOV S; MERRIFIELD R B

CS ROCKFELLER UNIV., 1230 YORK AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021-6399, USA.

SO INT J PEPT PROTEIN RES, (1987) 29 (4), 545-557.

CODEN: IJPPC3. ISSN: 0367-8377.

FS BA; OLD

LA English

AB [Tyr22]**glucagon** and [desHis1,Tyr22]**glucagon** were synthesized by an improved solid phase procedure on a Pam-resin. The course of the synthesis was monitored by quantitative ninhydrin analysis and preview sequencing. Following cleavage by the low/high HF method the peptides were purified by ion exchange chromatography and reverse phase HPLC. The overall yield of homogeneous isolated peptide from the first amino acid was 41%. Circular dichroism measurements on dilute solutions in mixed aqueous organic solvents at pH 2, 6.9 and 9.2 showed increased .beta.-sheet structure relative to **glucagon**. [Tyr22]**glucagon** was a full agonist with 20-30% activity in the rabbit blood glucose assay and 10% activity in the rat liver membrane adenylyl cyclase assay. [desHis1, Tyr22]**glucagon** had only a trace of activity in the adenylyl cyclase assay (< 0.002%) but bound to membranes in a competitive [¹²⁵I]**glucagon** assay 1.0% as well as **glucagon**. The analog completely inhibited formation of cAMP by natural **glucagon**, with 50% inhibition at a ratio of 83:1 and pA₂ = 6.7. The data are discussed in terms of models of **glucagon** structure in dilute solution.

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1988:38378 CAPLUS

DN 108:38378

TI Synthesis of **glucagon**-like peptides: development of specific antisera and analysis of proglucagon processing

AU Mojsov, S.; Habener, J. F.

CS Howard Hughes Med. Inst., Harvard Med. Sch., Boston, MA, 02114, USA

SO Pept., Proc. Eur. Pept. Symp., 19th (1987), Meeting Date 1986, 529-33.

Editor(s): Theodoropoulos, Dimitrios. Publisher: de Gruyter, Berlin, Fed.

Rep. Ger.
 CODEN: 56ABA8

DT Conference
 LA English

AB A symposium. Six **glucagon**-like peptides varying in length from 12 to 37 residues were synthesized by the stepwise solid-phase method. Antisera to the peptides were prepd. and used for analyses of proteins in exts. of rat pancreas and intestine.

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 17 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 1984:473087 CAPLUS
 DN 101:73087
 TI Synthesis and biological activity of (Tyr22)**glucagon**
 AU **Mojsov, Svetlana**; Lu, Guishen; Merrifield, R. B.; Iwanij, Victoria
 CS Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, 10021, USA
 SO Pept.: Struct. Funct., Proc. Am. Pept. Symp., 8th (1983), 373-6.
 Editor(s): Hruby, Victor J.; Rich, Daniel H. Publisher: Pierce Chem. Co., Rockford, Ill.
 CODEN: 51KAAK

DT Conference
 LA English

AB Title peptide I was prepd. by the solid-phase method on a Pam-resin. I acted as a full **glucagon** agonist when tested in vivo in fasted rabbits.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 17 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2002 JPO
 AN 2001-151798 JAPIO
 TI **GLP-1 ANALOG** USEFUL FOR TREATING DIABETES
 IN BUCKLEY DOUGLAS I; HABENER JOEL F; MALLORY JOANNE B; **MOJSOV SVETLANA**
 PA BUCKLEY DOUGLAS I
 HABENER JOEL F
 MALLORY JOANNE B
 MOJSOV SVETLANA
 PI JP 2001151798 A 20010605 Heisei
 AI JP1991-311202 (JP2000311202 Heisei) 19910124
 PRAI US 1990-468736 19900124
 SO PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2001
 AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To solve problems that a conventional **GLP-1** peptide **analog** has a short circulation half-life and it is not clear by what effects on characteristics an improvement in effectiveness is obtained.
 SOLUTION: Effective **analogs** of active **GLP-1** peptides 7-34, 7-35, 7-36 and 7-37 having an improved characteristic for treatment of type II diabetes are obtained to solve the problems. The **analogs** contain an amino acid substituted at the 7-10 positions and the cleaved C-terminal and/or various other amino acid substitutions in the basic peptide and is improved in ability to stimulate the insulin production as compared with **glucagon** and capable of improving the stability in plasmas as compared with the **GLP-1** (7-37) or both. The ability of the **analogs** as a therapeutic agent is improved by the characteristic. **Analogs** having a D-form amino acid substitution at the 7- and the 8-positions and/or an N-alkylated or an N-acylated amino acid at the 7-position are especially resistant to degradation in vivo.
 COPYRIGHT: (C)2001,JPO

=> FIL STNGUIDE

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 LAST RELOADED: Aug 16, 2002 (20020816/UP).

=> d clm 1 2 4
 YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO, CAPLUS, USPATFULL' - CONTINUE? (Y)/N:file biosis medline agricola embase caba wpids japio biotechds lifesci caplus uspatall

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 17 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An isolated human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.
2. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1 further comprising a detectable label.
3. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 2, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.
4. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1 in its phosphorylated state.
5. An isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 1, wherein said active fragment can bind to pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide and/or vasoactive intestinal peptide.
6. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 5 further comprising a detectable label.
7. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 6, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.
8. An isolated human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.
9. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8 further comprising a detectable label.
10. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 9, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.
11. The energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8 in its phosphorylated state.

12. An isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 8, wherein said active fragment can bind to pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide and/or vasoactive intestinal peptide.

13. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 12 further comprising a detectable label.

14. The isolated active fragment of the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor of claim 13, wherein the label is selected from the group consisting of an enzyme, a chemical which fluoresces, and a radioactive element.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 17 USPATFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A method for detecting the presence or activity of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9, said method comprising the steps of: a) contacting a biological sample from a mammal in which the presence or activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is suspected with a binding partner of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor under conditions that allow binding of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor to said binding partner to occur; and b) detecting whether binding has occurred between said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor from said sample and the binding partner; wherein the detection of binding indicates the presence or activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in said sample.

2. A method for detecting a ligand for an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor, said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; said method comprising the steps; a) placing a labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor sample in contact with a biological sample from a mammal in which a ligand for said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is suspected; b) by examining said biological sample in binding studies for the presence of said labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; wherein the presence of said labeled energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor indicates a ligand for an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

3. A method for testing the ability of a drug or other agent to modulate the activity of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9 which method comprises: a) culturing a colony of test cells which has the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in a growth medium containing a ligand for the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; b) adding the drug or agent under test; and c) measuring the reactivity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor with the ligand in the growth medium.

4. An assay system for screening drugs and other agents for ability to modulate the production of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9 comprising: a) culturing an observable test colony inoculated with a drug or agent; b) harvesting cell membranes from said cellular test colony; and c) examining said membranes for the presence of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor wherein an increase or a decrease in a level of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor indicates the ability of a drug or agent to modulate the activity of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

5. A test kit for demonstrating the presence of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in a eukaryotic cellular sample, comprising: a) a predetermined amount of an energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; b) a predetermined amount of a specific binding partner of said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor; and c) directions for use of said kit; wherein either said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or said specific binding partner are detectably labeled.

6. The test kit of claim 5 wherein said detectably labeled specific binding partner is selected from the group consisting of polyclonal antibodies to the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or fragments thereof, monoclonal antibodies to the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor or fragments thereof, and mixtures thereof.

7. A method of determining the energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor-related pharmacological activity of a compound comprising: administering the compound to a mammal; determining the level of phosphorylated energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor proteins present where said energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1 and SEQ ID NO: 9; and comparing the level of energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor protein phosphate to a standard.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 17 USPTAFULL

CLM What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid which encodes a human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1.

2. The nucleic acid of claim 1 operatively linked to an expression control sequence.

3. A unicellular host transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 2.

4. A method of expressing the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in the unicellular host of claim 3 comprising culturing the unicellular host in an appropriate cell culture medium under conditions that provide for expression of the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor by the unicellular host.

5. The method of claim 4 further comprising the step of purifying the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

6. A recombinant virus transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 2.

7. An isolated nucleic acid which encodes a human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor having the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:9.

8. The nucleic acid of claim 7 operatively linked to an expression control sequence.

9. A unicellular host transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 8.

10. A method of expressing the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor in the unicellular host of claim 9 comprising culturing the unicellular host in an appropriate cell culture medium under conditions that provide for expression of the human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor by the unicellular host.

11. The method of claim 10 further comprising the step of purifying the

human energy homeostasis peptide hormone receptor.

12. A recombinant virus transformed with the nucleic acid of claim 8.

13. An isolated nucleic acid containing the coding region of the nucleic acid sequence SEQ ID NO:3.

14. An isolated nucleic acid containing the coding region of a nucleic acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:10.

15. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:3.

16. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:8.

17. An isolated nucleic acid containing the 5'-untranslated region of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:10.

18. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 15 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:3.

19. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 16 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:8.

20. The nucleic acid sequence of claim 17 consisting of the 5'-untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:10.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:18:36 ON 19 AUG 2002)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, AGRICOLA, EMBASE, CABA, WPIDS, JAPIO, BIOTECHDS, LIFESCI, CAPLUS, USPATFULL, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:19:04 ON 19 AUG 2002
E MOJSOV SVETLANA/AU

L1 166 S E2-E3
L2 120 S L1 AND (GLUCAGON OR GLP)
L3 36 S L2 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)
L4 17 DUP REM L3 (19 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:23:08 ON 19 AUG 2002

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, WPIDS, JAPIO, CAPLUS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 11:27:02 ON 19 AUG 2002

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 11:27:02 ON 19 AUG 2002

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1 or glp(7-37)

MISSING OPERATOR 'GLP(7-37'

The search profile that was entered contains terms or nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1 or glp7-37

0 GLUCAGON
0 GLP
0 GLP1
0 GLP7
1 37
0 GLP7-37


```

                (GLP7(W)37)
L5              0 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1 OR GLP7-37

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1
                0 GLUCAGON
                0 GLP
                0 GLP1
L6              0 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1

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0.00 -1.86

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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 11:29:27 ON 19 AUG 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s glucagon or glp or glp1
L7          113206 GLUCAGON OR GLP OR GLP1

=> s l7 and (analog? or analogue or derivativ?)
L8          9838 L7 AND (ANALOG? OR ANALOGUE OR DERIVATIV?)

```

=> s 18 and glp7-37
L9 0 L8 AND GLP7-37

=> s 18 and glp
L10 1578 L8 AND GLP

=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING IS APPROXIMATELY 67% COMPLETE FOR L10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L11 1058 DUP REM L10 (520 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l11 and insulin
11 FILES SEARCHED...
L12 531 L11 AND INSULIN

=> d bib ab 500-531

L12 ANSWER 500 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:95402 USPATFULL
TI Bacteriophage-triggered cell suicide systems and fermentation methods
employing the same
IN Klaenhammer, Todd R., Raleigh, NC, United States
Conkling, Mark A., Fuquay-Varina, NC, United States
O'Sullivan, Dan, Minneapolis, MN, United States
Djordjevic, Gordana, San Diego, CA, United States
Walker, Shirley A., Raleigh, NC, United States
Taylor, Christopher G., St. Charles, MO, United States
PA North Carolina State University, Raleigh, NC, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5792625 19980811
AI US 1996-709616 19960909 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-709520, filed on 6 Sep 1996,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Railey, III, Johnny F.
LREP Myers Bigel Sibley & Sajovec
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 988
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Described herein is a bacterial cell containing a recombinant
bacteriophage defense mechanism. The defense mechanism comprises a
bacteriophage promoter (e.g., a phage .phi.31 promoter; a T7 promoter)
operatively associated with a heterologous DNA encoding a product lethal
to the bacterial cell. The bacterial cell is susceptible to infection by
a bacteriophage, and the promoter is activated upon the infection of
said bacterial cell by that bacteriophage. Bacteria useful in carrying
out the invention include both gram negative and gram positive bacteria
(e.g., Lactococcus lactis; Escherichia coli); the heterologous DNA may
encode an enzyme that degrades nucleic acid (e.g., the products of the
LlaI restriction cassette; barnase). Recombinant DNAs useful for making
the foregoing cells, cultures prepared from such cells, and fermentation
methods carried out with such cells are also disclosed.

L12 ANSWER 501 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:92002 USPATFULL
TI **Glucagon-like peptide-2 analogs**
IN Drucker, Daniel J., Toronto, Canada
Crivici, Anna E., Toronto, Canada
Sumner-Smith, Martin, Bolton, Canada

PA Allelix Biopharmaceutical Inc., Mississauga, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
1149336 Ontario Inc., Toronto, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5789379 19980804
AI US 1996-669791 19960628 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-631273, filed on 12 Apr 1996, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1996-632533, filed on 12 Apr 1996 And Ser. No. US 1995-422540, filed on 14 Apr 1995
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Huff, Sheela
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1191

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Analogs** of **glucagon**-like peptide 2, a product of **glucagon** gene expression, have been identified as intestinal tissue growth factors. Their formulation as pharmaceutical, and therapeutic use in treating disorders of the small bowel, are described.

L12 ANSWER 502 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:91826 USPATFULL
TI Human notch and delta, binding domains in toporythmic proteins, and methods based thereon
IN Artavanis-Tsakonas, Spyridon, Hamden, CT, United States
Muskavitch, Marc Alan Telander, Bloomington, IN, United States
Fehon, Richard Grant, Hamden, CT, United States
Rebay, Ilaria, New Haven, CT, United States
Blaumueller, Christine Marie, New Haven, CT, United States
Shepard, Scott Brockwell, Bloomington, IN, United States
PA Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5789195 19980804
AI US 1995-465500 19950605 (8)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1994-264534, filed on 23 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5648464 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695189, filed on 3 May 1991, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen; Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.
LREP Pennie & Edmonds LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 125
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences of the human Notch and Delta genes, and amino acid sequences of their encoded proteins, as well as fragments thereof containing an antigenic determinant or which are functionally active. The invention is also directed to fragments (termed herein "adhesive fragments"), and the sequences thereof, of the proteins ("toporythmic proteins") encoded by toporythmic genes which mediate homotypic or heterotypic binding to toporythmic proteins. Toporythmic genes, as used herein, refers to the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified, e.g., by the methods described herein. **Analogs** and **derivatives** of the adhesive fragments which retain-binding activity are also provided. Antibodies to human Notch and to adhesive fragments are additionally provided. In specific embodiments, the adhesive fragment of Notch is that fragment comprising the Notch

sequence most homologous to Drosophila Notch EGF-like repeats 11 and 12; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating heterotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 1-230; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating homotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 32-230; and the adhesive fragment of Serrate is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Serrate amino acids 85-283.

L12 ANSWER 503 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:79007 USPATFULL
TI Glyphosate tolerant plants
IN Barry, Gerard Francis, St. Louis, MO, United States
Kishore, Ganesh Murthy, Chesterfield, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776760 19980707
AI US 1995-484274 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-391339, filed on 21 Feb 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5463175 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-156968, filed on 23 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-717370, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-543236, filed on 25 Jun 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Mytelka, Daniel
LREP Hoerner, Jr., Dennis R., Patterson, Melinda L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 36 Drawing Figure(s); 36 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2852
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Genes encoding a glyphosate oxidoreductase enzyme are disclosed. The genes are useful in producing transformed bacteria and plants which degrade glyphosate herbicide as well as crop plants which are tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

L12 ANSWER 504 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 1998:78974 USPATFULL
TI Recombinant production of **glucagon** receptors
IN Kindsvogel, Wayne R., Seattle, WA, United States
Jelinek, Laura J., Seattle, WA, United States
Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States
Grant, Francis J., Seattle, WA, United States
Kuijper, Joseph L., Bothell, WA, United States
Foster, Donald C., Seattle, WA, United States
Lok, Si, Seattle, WA, United States
O'Hara, Patrick J., Seattle, WA, United States
PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5776725 19980707
AI US 1993-86631 19930701 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-938331, filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.
LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3276
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides isolated DNA molecules comprising a DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor. Also provided are DNA constructs comprising a first DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor operably linked to additional DNA segments required for the expression of the first DNA segment, as well as host cells containing such DNA constructs. The present invention also provides a method for detecting the presence of **glucagon** antagonists, comprising the steps of (a) exposing a compound in the presence of a **glucagon** against to a recombinant **glucagon** receptor coupled to a response pathway under conditions and for time sufficient to allow binding of the compound to the receptor and an associated response through the pathway, and (b) detecting a reduction in the stimulation of the response pathway resulting from the binding of the compound to the **glucagon** receptor, relative to the stimulation of the response pathway by the **glucagon** agonist alone and therefrom determining the presence of a **glucagon** antagonist.

L12 ANSWER 505 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:72601 USPATFULL

TI Pharmaceutical dipeptide compositions and methods of use thereof: systemic toxicity

IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

PA Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation

PI Cytran, Inc., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

AI US 5770576 19980623

AI US 1995-452077 19950526 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Harle, Jennifer

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 14 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 8823

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treatment of subjects with systemic toxicity by administering an R'-Glu-Trp-R" pharmaceutical preparation.

L12 ANSWER 506 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:72477 USPATFULL

TI **Glucagon** receptor proteins, peptides, and antibodies

IN Kindsvogel, Wayne R., Seattle, WA, United States

Jelinek, Laura J., Seattle, WA, United States

Sheppard, Paul O., Redmond, WA, United States

Grant, Francis J., Seattle, WA, United States

Kuijper, Joseph L., Bothell, WA, United States

Foster, Donald C., Seattle, WA, United States

Lok, Si, Seattle, WA, United States

O'Hara, Patrick J., Seattle, WA, United States

PA ZymoGenetics, Inc., Seattle, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5770445 19980623

AI US 1995-453956 19950530 (8)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1993-86631, filed on 1 Jul 1993 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-938331, filed on 28 Aug 1992, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.

LREP Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 18

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,3

DRWN 7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3238

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides isolated DNA molecules comprising a DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor. Also provided are DNA constructs comprising a first DNA segment encoding a **glucagon** receptor operably linked to additional DNA segments required for the expression of the first DNA segment, as well as host cells containing such DNA constructs. The present invention also provides a method for detecting the presence of **glucagon** antagonists, comprising the steps of (a) exposing a compound in the presence of a **glucagon** against to a recombinant **glucagon** receptor coupled to a response pathway under conditions and for time sufficient to allow binding of the compound to the receptor and an associated response through the pathway, and (b) detecting a reduction in the stimulation of the response pathway resulting from the binding of the compound to the **glucagon** receptor, relative to the stimulation of the response pathway by the **glucagon** agonist alone and therefrom determining the presence of a **glucagon** antagonist.

L12 ANSWER 507 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:68550 USPATFULL

TI Buccal delivery of **glucagon**-like insulintropic peptides

IN Heiber, Sonia J., Salt Lake City, UT, United States

Ebert, Charles D., Salt Lake City, UT, United States

Gutniak, Mark K., Hasselby, Sweden

PA TheraTech, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5766620 19980616

AI US 1995-553807 19951023 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos

LREP Thorpe, North & Western, L.L.P.

CLMN Number of Claims: 91

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1586

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Drug delivery systems and methods for administering a **glucagon** -like insulintropic peptide to the buccal mucosa for transmucosal drug delivery are described. The drug delivery systems comprise a drug composition containing an effective amount of the **glucagon** -like insulintropic peptide and an effective amount of a permeation enhancer for enhancing permeation of **glucagon**-like insulintropic peptide through the buccal mucosa and means for maintaining the drug composition in a drug transferring relationship with with buccal mucosa. These systems can be in free form, such as creams, gels, and ointments, or can comprise a device of determined physical form, such as tablets, patches, and troches. A preferred **glucagon**-like insulintropic peptide is **GLP** -1(7-36)amide.

L12 ANSWER 508 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 1998:28061 USPATFULL
 TI Methods for normalizing numbers of lymphocytes
 IN Morozov, Vyacheslav G., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
 Khavinson, Vladimir Kh., St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
 PA Cytoven J.V., Kirkland, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5728680 19980317
 AI US 1995-452411 19950526 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-337341, filed on 10 Nov 1994,
 now patented, Pat. No. US 5538951 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No.
 US 1994-278463, filed on 21 Jul 1994, now abandoned which is a
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-257495, filed on 7 Jun 1994,
 now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-783518, filed
 on 28 Oct 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser.
 No. US 1991-678129, filed on 1 Apr 1991, now abandoned which is a
 continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-415283, filed on 30 Aug 1989,
 now abandoned
 PRAI SU 1987-4352833 19871230
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Feisee, Lila; Assistant Examiner: Ungar, Susan
 CLMN Number of Claims: 12
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 8309
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB This invention provides methods for normalizing the numbers of
 lymphocytes in animals by administering the dipeptide L-Glu-L-Trp.

L12 ANSWER 509 OF 531 USPATFULL
 AN 1998:9336 USPATFULL
 TI Monoclonal antibody to human glicentin, hybridoma for producing said
 antibody and assay method for human glicentin using said antibody
 IN Yanaihara, Noboru, Fujinomiya, Japan
 Sato, Takeya, Saitama-ken, Japan
 Fukuchi, Kiyoshi, Tokyo, Japan
 PA Nisshin Flour Milling Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5712105 19980127
 AI US 1995-548152 19951025 (8)
 PRAI JP 1994-266567 19941031
 JP 1995-185272 19950721
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chan, Christina Y.; Assistant Examiner: Rabin, Evelyn
 LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 7
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 3
 DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 682
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB The present invention describes a monoclonal antibody which recognizes
 the C-terminal region of human glicentin. The antibody is useful for
 assaying for the presence of glicentin in a sample.

L12 ANSWER 510 OF 531 USPATFULL
 AN 1998:4429 USPATFULL
 TI Enzymatic method for modification of recombinant polypeptides
 IN Wagner, Fred W., Walton, NE, United States
 Stout, Jay, Lincoln, NE, United States
 Henriksen, Dennis, Lincoln, NE, United States
 Partridge, Bruce, Lincoln, NE, United States
 Manning, Shane, Lincoln, NE, United States
 PA BioNebraska, Incorporated, Lincoln, NE, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5707826 19980113
AI US 1995-470220 19950606 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-95162, filed on 20 Jul 1993, now
patented, Pat. No. US 5512459
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LREP Merchant, Gould, Smith Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 5
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1632

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The method of the invention provides for the formation of a recombinant polypeptide which has been modified at the C-terminal end through the use of a transpeptidation process. The method is suitable for modifying recombinant polypeptides of any source including those which may be commercially available, those derived from recombinant single copy or multicopy polypeptide constructs, or those derived from single or multicopy recombinant fusion protein constructs. The transpeptidation reaction involves contacting an endopeptidase enzyme with a recombinant polypeptide to substitute an addition unit, of one or more amino acids, for a leaving unit, linked to a core polypeptide through a cleavage site recognized by the endopeptidase enzyme. Recombinant polypeptides derived from multicopy polypeptide constructs may be cleaved from the multicopy polypeptide at the N-terminal and C-terminal ends and simultaneously under go substitution of the leaving unit by the desired addition unit. The invention utilizes known and newly discovered cleavage recognition sites to effectuate the desired modification products.

L12 ANSWER 511 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:115119 USPATFULL

TI DNA encoding two fish neuropeptides

IN Sherwood, Nancy Gail McKeown, Victoria, Canada

Parker, David Bernard, Victoria, Canada

McRory, John Edwin, Victoria, Canada

Lescheid, David William, Victoria, Canada

PA University of Victoria Innovation & Development Corporation, Victoria, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5695954 19971209

AI US 1993-62472 19930514 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Hayes, Robert C.

LREP Klarquist, Sparkman, Campbell, Leigh & Whinston, LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 27

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 21 Drawing Figure(s); 21 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1960

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel DNAs are provided which code for fish PACAP and GHRH-like peptide. Methods are provided for production of fish PACAP and fish GHRH-like peptide by expression of the novel DNAs. Additionally, methods are provided for producing enhanced growth of fish by transfection with the novel DNAs of the invention. Further a method is provided for identification of transgenic fish.

L12 ANSWER 512 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:104440 USPATFULL

TI Polypeptide **derivatives**

IN Albert, Rainer, Basel, Switzerland

Bauer, Wilfried, Lampenberg, Switzerland
Pless, Janos, Basel, Switzerland
PA Novartis AG, Basel, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5686410 19971111
AI US 1994-276280 19940718 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-17723, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now
abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671763, filed on
18 Mar 1991, now abandoned
PRAI GB 1989-16597 19890720
GB 1990-4258 19900226
GB 1990-5295 19900309
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Borovian, Joseph J., Kassenoff, Melvyn M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1233

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A biologically active peptide selected from growth factors, peptide
hormones, interferons and cytokines and **analogues** and
derivatives thereof, and bearing at least one chelating group
linked to an amino group of said peptide, the chelating group being
capable of complexing a detectable element and such amino group having
no significant binding affinity to target receptors, are complexed with
a detectable element and are useful as a pharmaceutical, e.g. a
radiopharmaceutical for in vivo imaging of target tissues or for
therapy.

L12 ANSWER 513 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:86472 USPATFULL
TI Mammalian receptors for **glucagon**-like-peptide-1 (**GLP**
-1), corresponding DNA and recombinant expression systems, and screening
assays for **GLP**-1 agonists and enhancers
IN Thorens, Bernard, Epalinges, Switzerland
PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5670360 19970923
WO 9319175 19930930
AI US 1993-142439 19931124 (8)
WO 1993-EP697 19930323
19931124 PCT 371 date
19931124 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI DK 1992-398 19920325
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fitzgerald, David L.
LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Harrington, Esq., James J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 8 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1014

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a recombinant **glucagon** like
peptide-1 (**GLP**-1), to a DNA construct which comprises a DNA
sequence encoding a **GLP**-1 receptor, to methods of screening
for agonists of **GLP**-1 activity, and to the use of the
GLP-1 receptor for screening for agonists of **GLP**-1
activity.

L12 ANSWER 514 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:75834 USPATFULL

TI Methods and apparatus for the delivery of solid drug compositions
IN Cheikh, Roland Cherif, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
PA Societe de Conseils de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques,
Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5660846 19970826
AI US 1995-459514 19950602 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-300138, filed on 2 Sep 1994
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 20 Drawing Figure(s); 16 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1115

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention features an implantable device for the automatic delivery of an active ingredient according to an adjustable delivery profile. The device includes a housing; a reservoir operatively connected to the housing and arranged to store a solid composition including the active ingredient; an actuator arranged within the housing to move the solid composition from the reservoir to a transit area, wherein the solid composition exits the housing at the transit area; a controller that acts on the actuator to adjust movement of the solid composition out of the housing according to the adjustable delivery profile; and a power source arranged to provide energy to the actuator and the controller. The solid composition can be an elongate, solid composition comprising a drug, and up to 90% of a carrier, wherein the composition has a cross-section of less than 0.5 mm, and wherein the drug and the carrier are selected and compounded in a proportion such that the drug is immediately released from the carrier upon contact with a liquid.

L12 ANSWER 515 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:61793 USPATFULL

TI Human Notch and Delta binding domains in toporythmic proteins, and methods based thereon

IN Artavanis-Tsakonas, Spyridon, Hamden, CT, United States
Fehon, Richard Grant, New Haven, CT, United States
Rebay, Ilaria, New Haven, CT, United States
Blaumueller, Christine Marie, New Haven, CT, United States

PA Yale University, New Haven, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5648464 19970715

AI US 1994-264534 19940623 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-695189, filed on 3 May 1991, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Walsh, Stephen G.; Assistant Examiner: Sorensen, Kenneth A.

LREP Pennie & Edmonds

CLMN Number of Claims: 83

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 82 Drawing Figure(s); 57 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3945

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences of the human Notch and Delta genes, and amino acid sequences of their encoded proteins, as well as fragments thereof containing an antigenic determinant or which are functionally active. The invention is also directed to fragments (termed herein "adhesive fragments"), and the sequences thereof, of the proteins ("toporythmic proteins") encoded by toporythmic genes which mediate homotypic or heterotypic binding to toporythmic proteins.

Toporythmic genes, as used herein, refers to the genes Notch, Delta, and Serrate, as well as other members of the Delta/Serrate family which may be identified, e.g., by the methods described herein. **Analog**s and **derivatives** of the adhesive fragments which retain binding activity are also provided. Antibodies to human Notch and to adhesive fragments are additionally provided. In specific embodiments, the adhesive fragment of Notch is that fragment comprising the Notch sequence most homologous to Drosophila Notch EGF-like repeats 11 and 12; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating heterotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 1-230; the adhesive fragment of Delta mediating homotypic binding is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Delta amino acids 32-230; and the adhesive fragment of Serrate is that fragment comprising the sequence most homologous to Drosophila Serrate amino acids 85-283.

L12 ANSWER 516 OF 531 USPATFULL
 AN 97:51893 USPATFULL
 TI Synthetic leader peptide sequences
 IN Kjeldsen, Thomas B.o slashed.rglum, Kv.ae butted.devej, Denmark
 Vad, Knud, Frederiksberg, Denmark
 PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5639642 19970617
 AI US 1995-468674 19950606 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-282852, filed on 29 Jul 1994,
 now abandoned
 PRAI DK 1994-705 19940616
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ketter, James; Assistant Examiner: Brusca, John S.
 LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Lambiris, Esq., Elias J.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 17
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1450
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB The present invention relates to a DNA expression cassette comprising
 the following sequence:

5'-P-SP-LS-PS-*gene*-(T).sub.i -3'

wherein

P is a promoter sequence,

SP is a DNA sequence encoding a signal peptide,

LS is a DNA sequence encoding a leader peptide of formula I:

GinProIle(Asp/Glu)(Asp/Glu)X^{.sup.1} (Glu/Asp)X^{.sup.2} AsnZ(Thr/Ser)X^{.sup.3}
 (SEQ ID NO: 77) (I)

wherein

X^{.sup.1} is a peptide bond or a codable amino acid;

X^{.sup.2} is a peptide bond, a codable amino acid or a sequence of up to 4
 codable amino acids which may be the same or different;

Z is a codable amino acid except Pro; and

X^{.sup.3} is a sequence of from 4 to 30 codable amino acids which may be

the same or different;

PS is a DNA sequence encoding a processing site;

gene is a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide;

T is a terminator sequence; and

i is 0 or 1.

L12 ANSWER 517 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:42850 USPATFULL

TI Use of a peptide

IN Efendic, Suad, Linding o, Sweden

Gutniak, Mark, H asselby, Sweden

Kirk, Ole, Virum, Denmark

PA Novo Nordisk A/S, Bagsvaerd, Denmark (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5631224 19970520

WO 9318786 19930930

AI US 1994-295913 19941013 (8)

WO 1993-DK99 19930318

19941013 PCT 371 date

19941013 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI DK 1992-363 19920319

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hutzell, Paula K.; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet

LREP Zelson, Esq., Steve T., Gregg, Esq., Valeta A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 464

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention employs GLP-1(7-37), GLP-1(7-36)amide,
and certain related compounds in combination with an oral hypoglycaemic
agent for treating diabetes mellitus.

L12 ANSWER 518 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:26718 USPATFULL

TI Delivery of solid drug compositions

IN Cheikh, Roland C., Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France

PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5616123 19970401

AI US 1995-460545 19950602 (8)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-300713, filed on 2 Sep 1994

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: McDermott, Corrine M.; Assistant Examiner: Gring, N.
Kent

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1043

AB A method of parenterally administering a drug to a patient for immediate
dispersal of the drug once administered by obtaining an anhydrous, solid
drug composition consisting essentially of the drug and up to 50%, by
weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the drug and
the carrier are selected and compounded such that the drug is dispersed
from the composition upon contact with parenteral fluids and is
distributed within the patient's bloodstream according to a blood level
profile of the drug that is comparable to a blood level profile of the
drug when administered in a liquid formulation, and introducing the

solid drug composition into parenteral fluids of the patient.

L12 ANSWER 519 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 97:5745 USPATFULL

TI Sustained release of peptides from pharmaceutical compositions

IN Cherif-Cheikh, Roland, Issy-les-Moulineaux, France

PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5595760 19970121

AI US 1995-400610 19950308 (8)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Shelborne, Kathyne E.

LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 22

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 18 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1122

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention features a method of administering a peptide to a patient and delivering the peptide continuously over an extended period of time of at least three days by obtaining a solid pharmaceutical composition including a soluble, gelable salt of the peptide and up to 30 percent, by weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable, soluble, monomeric carrier, and parenterally administering the solid composition to the patient in one injection, wherein the solid composition automatically forms a gel after interaction with the patient's bodily fluids and releases the peptide continuously within the patient over an extended period of at least three days.

L12 ANSWER 520 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 96:118670 USPATFULL

TI Anti-erbB-2 antibodies, combinations thereof, and therapeutic and diagnostic uses thereof

IN King, C. Richter, Washington, DC, United States

Kasprzyk, Philip G., Washington, DC, United States

Bird, Robert E., Rockville, MD, United States

PA Aronex Pharmaceuticals, Inc., The Woodlands, TX, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5587458 19961224

AI US 1993-61092 19930514 (8)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-906555, filed on 30 Jun 1992 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-772270, filed on 7 Oct 1991, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Adams, Donald E.

LREP McDaniel, C. StevenConley, Rose & Tayon, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1567

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to novel antibodies, in particular monoclonal and single chain antibodies derived therefrom which specifically bind to erbB-2, as well as diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof. The present invention also relates to a combination of at least two erbB-2 specific antibodies which are capable of preventing and treating human malignancies wherein the malignant cells overexpress gpl85.sup.erbB-2. The monoclonal antibodies of the combination preferably recognize different epitopes of the gpl85 expression product of erbB-2, therefore, the antibodies do not cross react with each other.

Preferably, the combination will provide for synergistic decrease in the expression of the erbB-2 gene product.

L12 ANSWER 521 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:113402 USPATFULL
TI Delivery of solid drug compositions
IN Cheikh, Roland C., Issy-Les-Moulineaux, France
PA Delab, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5582591 19961210
AI US 1994-300713 19940902 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McDermott, Corrine M.; Assistant Examiner: Gring, N. Kent
LREP Fish & Richardson P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 22 Drawing Figure(s); 17 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1016
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of parenterally administering a drug to a patient for immediate dispersal of the drug once administered by obtaining an anhydrous, solid drug composition consisting essentially of the drug and up to 50%, by weight, of a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, wherein the drug and the carrier are selected and compounded such that the drug is dispersed from the composition upon contact with parenteral fluids and is distributed within the patient's bloodstream according to a blood level profile of the drug that is comparable to a blood level profile of the drug when administered in a liquid formulation, and introducing the solid drug composition into parenteral fluids of the patient.

L12 ANSWER 522 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:103971 USPATFULL
TI Biologically active fragments of **glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide
IN Johnson, William T., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Yakubu-Madas, Fatima E., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PA Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5574008 19961112
AI US 1994-297731 19940830 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Allen, Marianne P.
LREP Maciak, Ronald S., Boone, David E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1060
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB N-terminal truncated forms of **glucagon** like insulinotropic peptide (GLP-1) and **analogs** thereof are provided. The claimed polypeptides promote glucose uptake by cells but do not stimulate **insulin** expression or secretion. The invention also provides methods for treating diabetes and pharmaceutical formulations comprising the claimed polypeptides.

L12 ANSWER 523 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 96:36545 USPATFULL
TI **Glucagon**-like insulinotropic peptide **analogs**, compositions, and methods of use
IN Chen, Victor J., Indianapolis, IN, United States

DiMarchi, Richard D., Carmel, IN, United States
Smiley, David L., Greenfield, IN, United States
Stucky, Russell D., Indianapolis, IN, United States
Kriauciunas, Aidas V., Indianapolis, IN, United States
PA Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5512549 19960430
AI US 1994-324960 19941018 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Maciak, Ronald S., Boone, David E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1467

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Glucagon**-like insulintropic peptide (GLP-1(7-37))
analogs and **derivatives** are disclosed. The
analogs include amino acid substitutions, amino and carboxyl
terminal modifications, and C.sub.6 -C.sub.10 acylations. The claimed
compounds stimulate the secretion or biosynthesis of **insulin**
in poorly functioning beta cells and are therefore useful in treating
Type II diabetics

L12 ANSWER 524 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 96:36460 USPATFULL
TI Enzymatic method for modification or recombinant polypeptides
IN Wagner, Fred W., Walton, NE, United States
Stout, Jay, Lincoln, NE, United States
Henriksen, Dennis, Lincoln, NE, United States
Partridge, Bruce, Lincoln, NE, United States
Manning, Shane, Lincoln, NE, United States
PA BioNebraska, Inc., Lincoln, NE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5512459 19960430
AI US 1993-95162 19930720 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert A.; Assistant Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca
LREP Merchant & Gould, Smith, Edell, Welter & Schmidt
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1667

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The method of the invention provides for the formation of a recombinant
polypeptide which has been modified at the C-terminal end through the
use of a transpeptidation process. The method is suitable for modifying
recombinant polypeptides of any source including those which may be
commercially available, those derived from recombinant single copy or
multicopy polypeptide constructs, or those derived from single or
multicopy recombinant fusion protein constructs. The transpeptidation
reaction involves contacting an endopeptidase enzyme with a recombinant
polypeptide to substitute an addition unit, of one or more amino acids,
for a leaving unit, linked to a core polypeptide through a cleavage site
recognized by the endopeptidase enzyme. Recombinant polypeptides derived
from multicopy polypeptide constructs may be cleaved from the multicopy
polypeptide at the N-terminal and C-terminal ends and simultaneously
under go substitution of the leaving unit by the desired addition unit.
The invention utilizes known and newly discovered cleavage recognition
sites to effectuate the desired modification products.

L12 ANSWER 525 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:97259 USPATFULL
TI Glyphosate tolerant plants
IN Barry, Gerard F., St. Louis, MO, United States
Kishore, Ganesh M., Chesterfield, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5463175 19951031
AI US 1995-391339 19950221 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-156968, filed on 23 Nov 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-717370, filed on 24 Jun 1991, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-543236, filed on 25 Jun 1990, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Fox, David T.
LREP Hoerner, Jr., Dennis R., Shear, Richard H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 9
DRWN 13 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2980
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Genes encoding a glyphosate oxidoreductase enzyme are disclosed. The genes are useful in producing transformed bacteria and plants which degrade glyphosate herbicide as well as crop plants which are tolerant to glyphosate herbicide.

L12 ANSWER 526 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:73724 USPATFULL
TI Peptide conjugate
IN Fukuta, Makoto, Nara, Japan
Iinuma, Satoshi, Kobe, Japan
Okada, Hiroaki, Suita, Japan
PA Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5442043 19950815
AI US 1993-158245 19931129 (8)
PRAI JP 1992-318031 19921127
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
LREP Foley & Lardner
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 798
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a conjugate capable of passing the blood-brain barrier comprising a bioactive peptide or protein incapable of passing the blood-brain barrier and a carrier peptide which exhibits substantially no bioactivity and which is capable of passing the blood-brain barrier. The conjugate makes it possible to allow a bioactive peptide or protein incapable of passing the blood-brain barrier to easily pass the blood-brain barrier for uniform transport to the brain without any side effect of the carrier peptide.

L12 ANSWER 527 OF 531 USPATFULL
AN 95:52331 USPATFULL
TI Exendin-3 and exendin-4 polypeptides, and pharmaceutical compositions comprising same
IN Eng, John, 5427 Arlington Ave., Bronx, NY, United States 10471
PI US 5424286 19950613
AI US 1993-66480 19930524 (8)
DT Utility

been found to be an insulinotropic hormone. This insulinotropic hormone comprises amino acid residues 7-37 of GLP-1. The insulinotropic hormone is useful as a potential therapy for Diabetes Mellitus.

L12 ANSWER 530 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 91:104366 USPATFULL

TI Aspartic acid **derivatives**

IN Okada, Yoshio, Akashi, Japan

PA Watanabe Chemical Industries, Ltd., Hiroshima, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5075490 19911224

AI US 1988-241842 19880908 (7)

PRAI JP 1987-233950 19870918

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ford, John M.

LREP Heller, Ehrman, White & McAuliffe

CLMN Number of Claims: 1

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 422

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB New compounds N-.alpha.-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-1-adamantyl esters are stable under the basic condition of the normal peptide condensation process and do not form succinimide. Peptides containing aspartic acid can be synthesized with high purity and at high yields by using N-.alpha.-9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-1-adamantyl ester.

L12 ANSWER 531 OF 531 USPATFULL

AN 90:78358 USPATFULL

TI Aspartic acid **derivatives**

IN Okada, Yoshio, Akashi, Japan

Kawasaki, Koichi, Kobe, Japan

Iguchi, Shin, Kobe, Japan

PA Watanabe, Hidehiko, Hiroshima, Japan (non-U.S. individual)

PI US 4962225 19901009

AI US 1988-176597 19880401 (7)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shippen, Michael L.

LREP Flehr, Hohbach, Test, Albritton & Herbert

CLMN Number of Claims: 4

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 541

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB New aspartic acid **derivatives** include N-.alpha.-t-butoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester-.alpha.-benzyl ester, N-.alpha.-t-butoxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester and benzyloxycarbonyl-aspartic acid-.beta.-2-adamantyl ester-.alpha.-benzyl ester.